

R-585-4-0-39

ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITIES INITIATIVE
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF
PACKAGING SYSTEMS CORPORATION - FASCO DIVISION
PREPARED UNDER

TDD NO. F3-9002-42
EPA NO. PA-2675
CONTRACT NO. 68-01-7346

FOR THE

HAZARDOUS SITE CONTROL DIVISION
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

JUNE 29, 1990

NUS CORPORATION
SUPERFUND DIVISION

SUBMITTED BY

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SECTION</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
1.0	INTRODUCTION	1-1
1.1	AUTHORIZATION	1-1
1.2	SCOPE OF WORK	1-1
1.3	SUMMARY	1-1
2.0	THE SITE	2-1
2.1	LOCATION	2-1
2.2	SITE LAYOUT	2-1
2.3	OWNERSHIP HISTORY	2-4
2.4	SITE USE HISTORY	2-4
2.5	PERMIT AND REGULATORY ACTION HISTORY	2-5
2.6	REMEDIAL ACTION TO DATE	2-7
3.0	ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING	3-1
3.1	WATER SUPPLY	3-1
3.2	SURFACE WATERS	3-2
3.3	HYDROGEOLOGY	3-2
3.4	CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY	3-6
3.5	LAND USE	3-7
3.6	POPULATION DISTRIBUTION	3-7
3.7	CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTS	3-7
4.0	WASTE TYPES AND QUANTITIES	4-1
4.1	SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS	4-2
5.0	FIELD TRIP REPORT	5-1
5.1	SUMMARY	5-1
5.2	PERSONS CONTACTED	5-1
5.3	SITE OBSERVATIONS	5-3
5.4	PHOTOGRAPH LOG	
5.5	EPA PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT FORM	
6.0	REFERENCES FOR SECTIONS 1.0 THROUGH 5.0	6-1

APPENDICES

A	1.0 NOTIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE ACTIVITY, PART A PERMIT APPLICATION, AND RCRA CORRESPONDENCE	A-1
B	1.0 PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES INSPECTION REPORTS AND NOTICES OF VIOLATION	B-1
C	1.0 PERMIT-BY-RULE CORRESPONDENCE	C-1
D	1.0 EMERGENCY RELEASE NOTIFICATION	D-1
E	1.0 QUARTERLY HAZARDOUS WASTE REPORTS	E-1

ORIGINAL
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SECTION 1

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Authorization

NUS Corporation performed this work under Environmental Protection Agency Contract No. 68-01-7346. This specific report was prepared in accordance with Technical Directive Document No. F3-9002-42 for the Packaging Systems Corporation - Fasco Division site, located in Sayre, Bradford County, Pennsylvania.

1.2 Scope of Work

NUS FIT 3 was tasked to conduct an Environmental Priorities Initiative (EPI) preliminary assessment.

1.3 Summary

The Packaging Systems Corporation - Fasco Division site, currently known as Fasco Labeling Systems, is an active facility located in Sayre, Bradford County, Pennsylvania. The facility is used to make dry ink, printing plates, and machinery for the clothing label printing industry. The site consists of a one-acre building situated on a 2-1/2-acre parcel of land. Waste storage and handling take place mainly in a paved lot in the northeastern corner of the site.

The interior of the plant is divided into several large areas. The northern part of the building is used mainly for the assembly of machinery, and the southern portion is used for the manufacture of dry ink and for administrative purposes.

During the NUS FIT 3 site visit, two wastes streams were identified: waste ink/solvent (from the coating room), which is recycled in the distilling unit, and etching waste, which is neutralized and discharged into the public sewer system.

The December 1989 quarterly hazardous waste report indicates that 5,362 pounds of flammable liquid were shipped off site for disposal. According to Stanely Glab, plant superintendent of Fasco Labeling Systems, approximately three gallons of neutralized nitric acid etching waste are disposed per day.

In March 1989, the company submitted an emergency release notification to the Bradford County Emergency Management coordinator after a 55-gallon drum containing a small amount of waste exploded in the loading dock area.

Packaging Systems Corporation filed a Notification of Hazardous Waste Activity to EPA on August 12, 1980 and a Part A Hazardous Waste Permit Application in November 1980. The company withdrew its Part A application in October 1982. In 1987, the company obtained a permit-by-rule for the discharge of neutralized nitric acid from an etching bath into the public sewer system.

Packaging Systems Corporation - Fasco Division received numerous Notices of Violation from the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PA DER) between 1982 and 1984. The violations included failure to submit quarterly hazardous waste reports, failure to store hazardous waste properly, and failure to provide proper employee waste-handling training.

Six solid waste management units (SWMUs) have been identified at the site: the air emissions incinerator, the waste ink/solvent distilling unit, the hazardous waste drum storage pad, the waste ink/solvent intermediate storage area, the etching waste neutralization tank, and the empty drum storage area. For a detailed description of the SWMUs, please refer to section 4.0 of this report.

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SECTION 2

2.0 THE SITE

2.1 Location

The Packaging Systems Corporation - Fasco Division site, currently known as Fasco Labeling Systems, is located at 317 South Thomas Avenue in Sayre, Bradford County, Pennsylvania (see figure 2.1, page 2-2). The site can be found on the United States Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.) Sayre, Pennsylvania - New York 7.5 minute series topographic map at 41° 58' 31" north latitude and 76° 30' 47" west longitude. As measured from the northeastern corner of the Sayre, Pennsylvania topographic map, the site is approximately four inches south and two inches west.¹

2.2 Site Layout

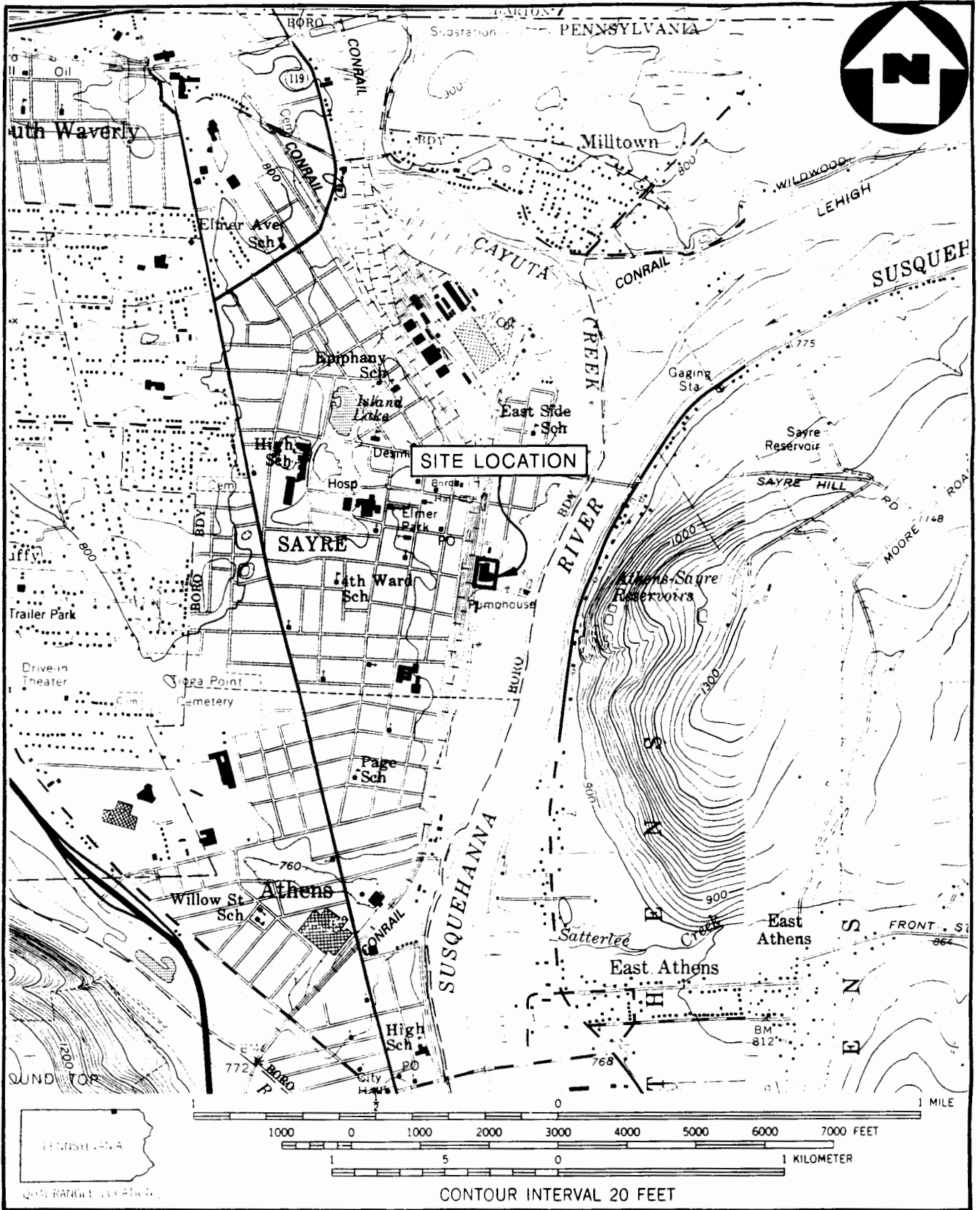
The Packaging Systems - Fasco Division site consists of an approximately one-acre building situated on an approximately 2-1/2-acre parcel of land. A chain-link fence surrounds the site. The site is bordered to the west by Thomas Avenue, to the south by Chemung Street, to the north by industrial properties, and to the east by a wooded lot. Paxar Corporation, the current owner of the site, manufactures machinery and dry ink for printing clothing labels. The plant contains heavy machinery, process equipment, raw materials, and various support facilities (see figure 2.2, page 2-3).^{1,2,3}

The interior of the plant is divided into rooms that are used for storage, ink mixing, dry ink processing, machine assembly, and administrative purposes.²

The northern part of the plant contains an assembly shop and a machine shop, which are used for the production and assembly of label-printing machinery.^{2,3}

A warehouse, used for storage of equipment and raw materials, is located in the eastern wing of the building. A smaller flammable materials storage area is located inside the warehouse. The flammable materials storage area contains buckets of ink pigments and drums of solvents.^{2,3}

Rolls of plastic film are coated with ink and dried in the coating room, which is located in the south-central portion of the building. The coating room contains two coating presses and an intermediate waste ink/solvent storage area.^{2,3}

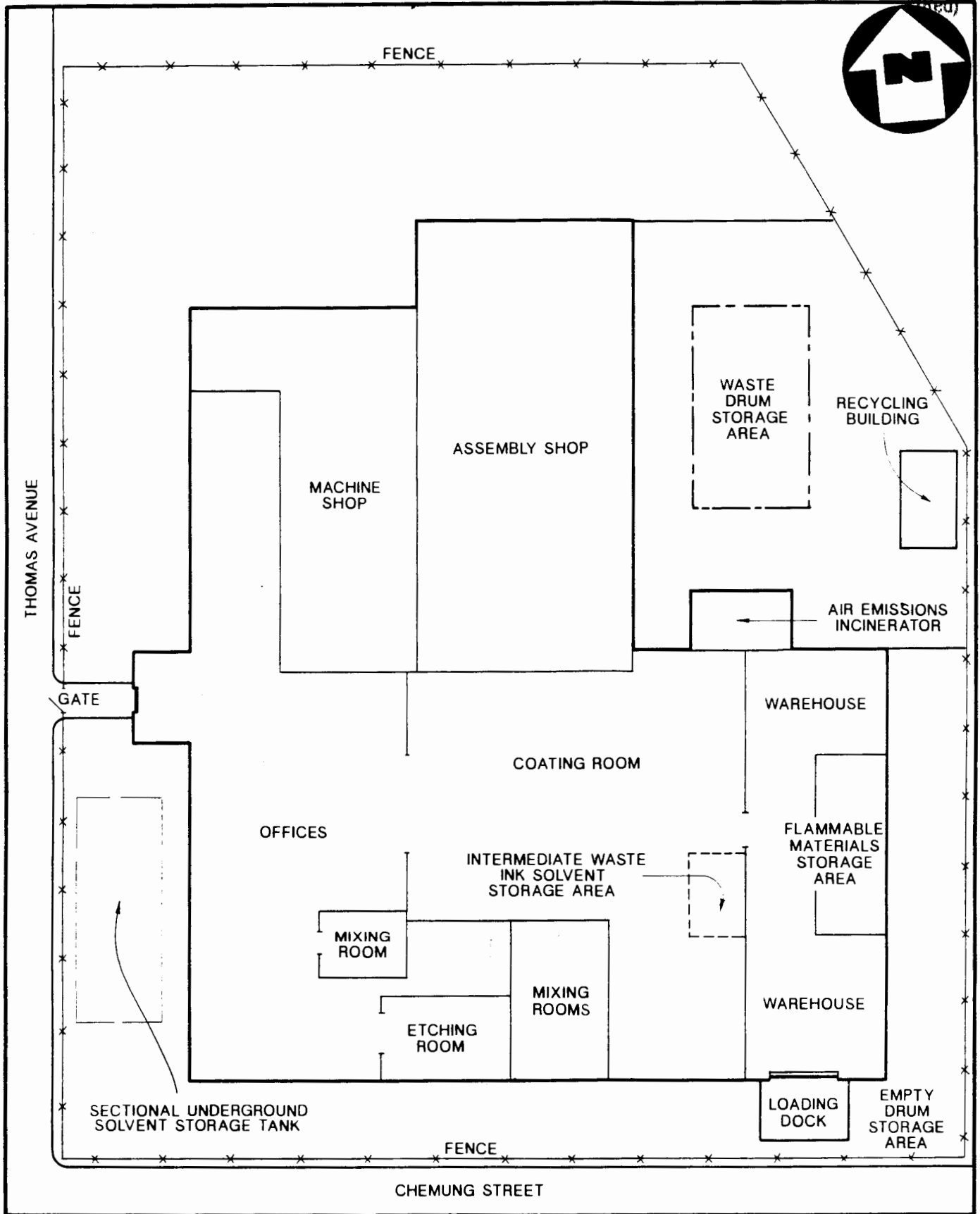


SOURCE: (7.5 MINUTE SERIES) U.S.G.S.

SITE LOCATION MAP
PACKAGING SYSTEMS CORPORATION
 SCALE 1: 24000

FIGURE 2.1





SITE SKETCH

PACKAGING SYSTEMS CORPORATION

(NO SCALE)

FIGURE 2.2



Adjacent to the coating room are three small mixing rooms where pigments are mixed to create different colored inks. The mixing rooms contain drums of ink pigments.^{2,3}

A small etching room is located adjacent to the southern wall. The etching room contains a nitric acid bath for etching label-press stamps. The nitric acid bath drains into a neutralizing tank, is mixed with soda ash, and is disposed into the public sewer system.^{2,3}

The western portion of the plant contains offices.^{2,3}

A sectional underground storage tank is located outside the southwestern side of the building. The storage tank is divided into three compartments, which contain methyl ethyl ketone (MEK), toluene, and isopropyl alcohol.^{2,3}

The northeastern corner of the site is the location of an air emissions incinerator, a drum storage area, and a recycle building. The recycle building houses the solvent distilling unit.^{2,3}

2.3 Ownership History

The site has been owned by Paxar Corporation, formerly Packaging Systems Corporation - Fasco Division, since 1952. From approximately 1920 until 1950, the site was owned and operated by the Sayre Candy Company. Before 1920, the site was owned by the Sayre Brewing Company.³

2.4 Site Use History

Fasco Labeling Systems currently produces machinery, dry ink, and etched plates used in the manufacture of clothing labels. From 1952 until 1972, non-perishable items, including ballpoint pens, were packaged in cellophane wrapping at the plant. From 1919 until 1952, the site was a candy factory. Before 1919, the site was a brewery.³

2.5 Permit and Regulatory Action History

On August 12, 1980, Packaging Systems Corporation - Fasco Division filed a Notification of Hazardous Waste Activity to EPA. Hazardous waste activities listed at this time included generation and treatment, storage, or disposal (TSD). The company was assigned EPA ID No. PAD080879588. According to the notification, wastes handled at the site were listed under EPA RCRA waste identification codes as F003, F005, K078, K079, and K086 (see appendix A).⁴

On November 19, 1980, the company submitted a Part A Hazardous Waste Permit Application to EPA to obtain interim status as a TSD facility. The Part A application listed EPA RCRA waste code D001 to replace suspended waste codes K078 and K079, listed in the August 1980 notification. The Part A application also identified the process codes S01, S02, T03, and T04.⁵ EPA records indicate that, in July 1981, the company met interim status for process code S01 and waste codes K086, F003, and F005, only.⁶ In September 1981, conditions of operation during interim status were amended to include waste code D001.⁷

On December 17, 1981, the company submitted to EPA a Revised Hazardous Waste Permit Application to reflect the addition of a waste treatment unit to the facility.⁸

On October 27, 1982, PA DER made a formal request to Packaging Systems Corporation - Fasco Division for its Part B application.⁹ In September 1983, the company withdrew its Part A application, stating that it never stored waste on site longer than 90 days (see appendix A).¹⁰

On February 26, 1987, Packaging Systems Corporation - Fasco Division submitted a Hazardous Waste Activity Notification Form in order to obtain permit-by-rule status for a nitric acid bath neutralization process.¹¹

As a result of PA DER inspections, the facility has received several Notices of Violation:

The facility received a Notice of Violation in March 1982 from PA DER for the following: receiving solvent waste from off site for treatment in the facility's solvent recovery system; storing unmarked, unlabeled drums of waste on site; failing to submit quarterly reports to PA DER; failing to conduct scheduled inspections; failing to train employees in proper handling of hazardous waste; failing to display proper warning signs; storing ignitable wastes less than 50 feet from the property line; and improperly storing hazardous waste.¹²

Site Name: Packaging Systems Corporation - Fasco Division
TDD No.: F3-9002-42

On July 28, 1982, after a second inspection by PA DER, the facility was formally given 30 days to correct the violations of March 1982.¹³

In November 1982, March 1983, and December 1983, PA DER cited the facility for failing to provide proper waste-handling training to its employees. It was noted by PA DER during these inspections that a Part B application must be filed if the facility planned to continue receiving waste from another location for treatment in its solvent recovery process.^{14,15,16}

A Notice of Violation was filed against the facility in February 1984 for failing to submit quarterly hazardous waste activity reports for the third and fourth quarters of 1983.¹⁷ At this time, PA DER requested that Packaging Systems Corporation - Fasco Division submit a Preparedness, Prevention, and Contingency (PPC) Plan by May 15, 1984.¹⁸

In October 1984, PA DER notified the company that hazardous waste must be placed on an impermeable pad with spill containment provided; curbing must be provided to contain accidental spills in the storage, coating, and mixing rooms; the flammable liquids on the outside dock were not stored properly; and the underground 10,000-gallon solvent tank must be inventoried daily. Packaging Systems Corporation - Fasco Division was given 30 days to submit a correction plan to PA DER.¹⁹

A revised PPC Plan was approved by PA DER on December 28, 1984.²⁰

In November 1984, February 1985, and September 1985, it was noted during PA DER inspections that waste from off site was being recycled in the plant's solvent recovery system. No Notices of Violation were given at this time.^{21,22,23}

On March 27, 1989, the company submitted an emergency release notification to the Bradford County Emergency Management coordinator. According to this notification, a drum containing a small amount of still-bottoms from the solvent recovery process exploded on the loading dock area (see appendix D).²⁴

2.6 Remedial Action to Date

In November 1985, a hazardous waste drum storage pad was constructed according to the guidelines outlined in the revised PPC Plan approved by PA DER.^{20,21}

According to Stanley Glab, plant superintendent of Fasco Labeling Systems, no other remedial action has taken place at the site.³

SECTION 3

Site Name: Packaging Systems Corporation - Fasco Division
TDD No.: F3-9002-42

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

3.1 Water Supply

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3.2 Surface Waters

Drainage from the site flows into the Susquehanna River 1,000 feet east of the site.^{1,2} The Susquehanna River is utilized as a warm-water fishery.³⁰

Several wetlands greater than five acres have been identified within three stream miles downstream of the site. The closest of these wetlands is a five-acre palustrine, seasonal emergent, scrub shrub wetland ecosystem located less than 1/2 mile from the site.³¹

No surface water intakes have been identified within three stream miles downstream of the site.

3.3 Hydrogeology

The geologic and hydrogeologic conditions in the study area were researched as part of the site investigation. A preliminary literature review was conducted to determine surface and subsurface geologic conditions, soil character, and the status of groundwater transport and storage.

3.3.1 Geology

The Packaging Systems site lies within the Glaciated Low Plateaus Section of the Appalachian Plateaus Physiographic Province. Topographically, this province is characterized by a series of uplifted, dissected plateaus. The major tributaries have eroded broad, deep, steep-sided valleys. Relief along the valleys may exceed 300 meters, but, in the immediate study area, it is generally less than 200 meters.^{1,32,33}

The Appalachian Plateau is a large, elongate structural basin that contains a thick (up to 15 kilometers) sequence of Paleozoic age sedimentary rocks. The entire section contains shallow water to non-marine sedimentary structures and fossils, which indicates that deposition took place in shallow environments and onto a slowly subsiding crust rather than into an originally deep basin. Generally, the individual rock units are laterally discontinuous and cannot be traced over large areas of the basin.³²

Rocks within the Appalachian Plateau were deformed at the close of the Pennsylvanian Period during the Alleghenian Orogeny. Continental collision produced northwestward-directed compressional tectonic forces that folded the rocks into northeast-southwest-trending synclines and anticlines. Structurally, the folding is less intense than that found in the adjacent Valley and Ridge Province. The rocks are gently folded and often nearly flat lying. The rocks were not metamorphosed during the orogeny but were moderately to severely fractured. This tectonic fracturing and the stress-relief fracturing found in major valleys, where significant amounts of strata have been eroded, account for most of the porosity and permeability found in the rocks.^{32,33}

The site lies on the southeastern flank of the Wellsboro anticline (see figure 3.1, page 3-4). The axial trace of the fold trends nearly east-west and lies approximately one mile north of the site. The bedrock beneath the site consists of a thick sequence of Paleozoic age sedimentary rocks that dip to the southeast at an unknown, but most likely very low, angle.^{34,35}

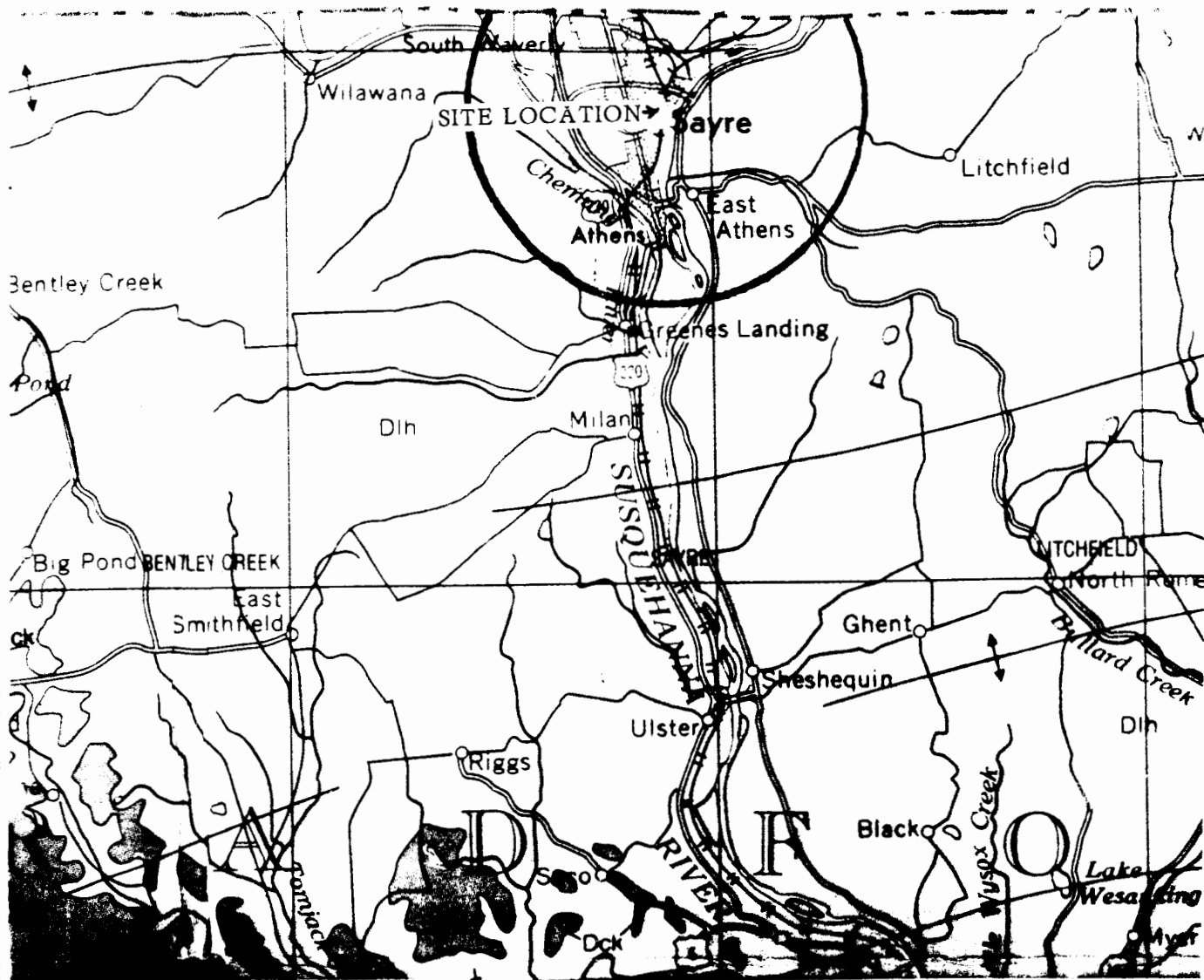
The entire study area lies north of the southernmost extent of the Wisconsinan (or last) Pleistocene glaciation. Consequently, the uplands within the area are overlain by deposits of glacial till or drift. The thickness of the till is greater than 100 feet in isolated areas of Bradford County, but, generally, the drift is less than 50 feet thick. The glacial till was deposited directly from glacial ice and was not acted upon by flowing water. Consequently, the glacial tills are a heterogeneous accumulation of clay, silt, sand, pebbles, and boulders. They are very poorly sorted and stratified.^{34,35}

The major valleys in the area were primary outlets of glacial outwash during the Pleistocene glaciations. In addition, periodic ice blockage of the streams resulted in the formation of large lakes. Consequently, the valleys are filled with glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine deposits that may exceed 200 feet in thickness.^{33,34,36}

The site lies within the Susquehanna River stream valley and is directly underlain by a thick deposit of glaciofluvial sediments. The total thickness of the alluvium beneath the site is unknown. A well drilled approximately 0.5 mile north of the site was drilled to a depth of 176 feet without encountering bedrock. The glaciofluvial alluvium consists primarily of unconsolidated, well-sorted, stratified beds of silt, sand, and gravel.^{33,36}



NEW YORK STATE: AREA NOT MAPPED AT SIMILAR SCALE



Dlh: Lock Haven Formation

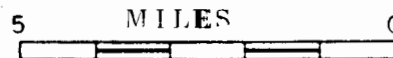


FIGURE 3-1

Source: Geologic Map of Pennsylvania. 1980.

GEOLOGIC MAP



The Devonian age Lock Haven Formation underlies the site at a depth of possibly 200 feet or greater. The Lock Haven Formation crops out approximately 0.2 mile east of the site on the eastern bank of the Susquehanna River and underlies the upland region of the entire study area. The Lock Haven Formation (Chemung Formation of earlier workers) is a predominantly fine-grained series of interbedded siltstones and shales, with some fossiliferous sandstone that is locally conglomeratic. Joints in the formation are poorly to well developed and moderately to widely spaced. The thickness of the formation beneath the site is unknown. Regionally, the Lock Haven Formation is about 4,000 feet thick.^{35,36,37}

3.3.2 Soils

The soils beneath the site are mapped as Alton gravelly sand loam, zero to eight percent slopes (AgB). These soils are nearly level to gently sloping, well-drained to excessively drained soils found adjacent to major stream terraces. A typical soil has a surface layer of very dark grayish-brown gravelly sandy loam that is about eight inches thick. The subsoil is approximately 28 inches thick and consists of a yellowish-brown to brown gravelly sandy loam. The substratum is a brown to dark yellowish-brown very gravelly loamy sand to a depth of 60 inches. Alton gravelly sand loam is very permeable (greater than 10^{-3} cm/sec) and is mildly alkaline to strongly acid (pH, 7.8 to 5.1).³⁸

The soil thickness beneath the site is not known. The soil on the "flats," which are located approximately 2.5 miles south of the site, is composed of Pope Series soils that are approximately three feet thick.³⁸

3.3.3 Groundwater

Groundwater storage and movement beneath the site occur in the primary intergranular porosity of the glacial deposits and in the fracture-induced secondary porosity of the Lock Haven Formation. No low-permeability layers capable of restricting groundwater flow are known to exist in the glacial deposits. The fracturing is present in all the lithified rocks and provides most of the porosity and permeability present in the units. For these reasons, all the aquifers within the study area are considered to be hydraulically interconnected ^{34,36,37}

The glaciofluvial deposits that fill the study area and underlie the site are frequently excellent aquifers. Glacial sands and gravels typically are very well sorted, retain their primary intergranular porosity, and have high hydraulic conductivities. Regionally, yields for 127 wells that draw from the alluvium range from 4 to 1,700 gpm, with median yields of 18 and 164 gpm for domestic and non-domestic wells, respectively. Well depths range from 10 to 176 feet, with a median depth of 60 feet. Water produced from the alluvium is of generally good quality. It is moderately hard and has a low to moderate amount of dissolved solids. The water is often high in iron and manganese. High sulfate and chloride levels are an occasional problem in the major stream valleys ^{26,33,36,37}

Recharge of groundwater in the area is from the infiltration of precipitation through the soil and into the primary intergranular porosity of the unconsolidated glacial sediments and into the secondary porosity within the fractured bedrock of the Lock Haven Formation. Discharge of groundwater is through springs, into wells, or into wetlands or baseflow of streams in the topographic lows. The site lies adjacent to the Susquehanna River, which is the primary recipient of groundwater discharge in the region. Groundwater beneath the site is expected to flow in an eastward direction, toward the river. Due to the porous and permeable nature of the alluvium, the water-table elevation beneath the site is expected to be the same as or higher than the normal elevation of the Susquehanna River.¹

There are more than 100 acres of designated wetlands within the study area. The closest wetlands area to the site is a small (1-acre) palustrine, open-water ecosystem located approximately 400 feet east of the site. A palustrine, seasonal emergent, scrub-shrub wetland ecosystem that is approximately 5 acres in size is located 1,200 feet south of the site.³¹

3.4 Climate and Meteorology

The mean annual temperature for Towanda, Pennsylvania, located approximately 20 miles south of the site, is 48.70°F in January to 73.98°F in July. The average monthly precipitation averages from 4.37 inches in February to 10.93 inches in September. The mean annual lake evaporation is 28.10 inches. The net annual precipitation for the area is 5.98 inches. A 1-year, 24-hour rainfall will produce approximately 2.34 inches.^{39,40}

3.5 Land Use

The Packaging Systems Corporation - Fasco Division site is located in the primarily residential town of Sayre, Pennsylvania. The site is immediately surrounded by ConRail tracks on the west, the Susquehanna River to the east, a public park to the south, and homes to the north. The towns of Athens and South Waverly are located 1/2 mile south and 1-1/2 miles northeast of the site, respectively. The remaining area within a three-mile radius of the site is forested, with scattered residential developments. The Round Top recreation area is located two miles southwest of the site.^{1,2}

3.6 Population Distribution

The site is located in a well-populated area. There are approximately 7,750 people within a 1-mile radius of the site. Within a 2-mile radius, there are approximately 16,710 residents. Approximately 19,559 people reside within a 3-mile radius of the site. These figures are based on documented population figures for the cities of Sayre and Athens, Pennsylvania and Waverly, New York, combined with house counts multiplied by 3.8 person per home.^{1,41}

3.7 Critical Environments

According to the United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, two federally listed endangered birds are expected to be found as transient species in the subject area. They are the bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus) and the peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus). There is no listed critical habitat for these species in the subject area.⁴²

SECTION 4

4.0 WASTE TYPES AND QUANTITIES

According to the August 1980 Notification of Hazardous Waste Activity, wastes handled at the site at that time were listed under EPA RCRA waste identification codes F003, F005, K078, K079, and K086.⁴ According to December 1989 quarterly hazardous waste reports, hazardous wastes that are currently generated on site have been classified by the facility as including only the EPA RCRA waste identification number F005 (spent nonhalogenated solvents).⁴³

During the NUS FIT 3 site visit, two wastes streams were identified: waste ink/solvent composed of MEK, isopropyl alcohol, toluene, and ink solids from the coating room that is recycled in the distilling unit and etching waste that is neutralized and discharged into the public sewer system.^{2,3}

Waste ink/solvent is generated, collected, and stored temporarily in the coating room. The two ink presses are cleaned with MEK between the production of different colors of dry ink. The waste ink/solvent mixture is stored temporarily in 55-gallon drums in the coating room. When these drums are three-fourths full, they are taken to the solvent distilling unit to be recycled.³

The distilling unit heats two 55-gallon drums of waste ink/solvent. The solvents evaporate and are cooled and reclaimed. The liquid that remains in the drums is stored in the drums storage area and shipped via Delaware Container Company for disposal off site. According to Mr. Glab, approximately sixteen 55-gallon drums of waste ink/solvent are shipped off site per quarter.³

The December 1989 quarterly hazardous waste report indicates that 5,362 pounds of flammable liquid were shipped off site via Delaware Container Company.⁴³

Large ventilators remove solvent vapors from the coating room to be burned in the emission incinerator. There is no residual waste from the incinerator. According to a stack test conducted by Clean Air Engineering in September 1988, the air emissions incinerator is 97 percent efficient.^{3,44}

A nitric acid bath is used to etch magnesium label printing plates. Waste from this process drains into a neutralization tank where soda ash is added until the pH of the mixture is above 6. According to PA DER, after neutralization, the acid bath etching waste is considered a nonhazardous residual waste.²³ According to Mr. Glab, approximately three gallons of this solution per day are disposed into the public sewer system.³

Site Name: Packaging Systems Corporation - Fasco Division
TDD No.: F3-9002-42

4.1 Solid Waste Management Units

Six SWMUs have been identified for the site: the air emissions incinerator, the waste ink/solvent distilling unit, the hazardous waste drum storage pad, the waste ink/solvent intermediate storage area, the etching waste neutralization tank, and the empty drum storage area.^{2,3}

The air emissions incinerator burns solvent vapors that are drawn from the coating room. Waste ink/solvent, generated in the coating room, is first stored in the waste ink/solvent intermediate storage area than recycled in the waste ink/solvent distilling unit; the sludge remaining after the solvents are recovered is stored on the waste drum's pad. Solvents used at the facility include MEK, isopropyl alcohol, and toluene.^{2,3,23,24,43}

Soda ash is mixed with spent nitric acid from a printing plate etching bath in the etching waste neutralization tank before it is disposed into the public sewer system.^{3,23}

Empty solvent and waste drums are stored in the empty drum storage area.^{2,3}

4.1.1 SWMU No. 1

Air Emissions Incinerator

The Terminator air emissions incinerator is located against the northern side of the plant in the northeastern corner of the site. The machinery in this unit consists of ventilators used to draw solvent vapors from the coating room and a burner used to incinerate the vapors.³

Date of Start-up

According to Mr. Glab, the air emissions incinerator has been in operation since 1987.³

Date of Closure

This unit is currently in use at the plant. There are no plans to discontinue its operation.³

Site Name: Packaging Systems Corporation - Fasco Division
TDD No.: F3-9002-42

Wastes Managed

The only wastes managed in the air emissions incinerator are solvent vapors from the coating room. The vapors are drawn through pipes by ventilators to the unit where they are burned. There is no residual waste from this process. The solvents used in the coating room are MEK, isopropyl alcohol, and toluene.³

Release Controls

The air emissions incinerator consists of pipes, valves, and a burner unit; these are constructed of and encased in steel.^{2,3}

History of Releases

No releases from this area have been reported. A stack test conducted by Clean Air Engineering in September 1988 showed the unit to be 97 percent efficient.^{3,44}

4.1.2 SWMU No. 2

Waste Ink/Solvent Distilling Unit

The Cardinal Corporation Model No. AC-20 solvent distillation unit is located in a building in the northeastern corner of the site. The building is 8 by 20 feet in size. Waste ink/solvent generated in the coating room is drained from the coating presses into 55-gallon drums. When the drums are approximately three-fourths full, they are removed from the intermediate drum storage area in the coating room for recycling in the distilling unit. The unit takes approximately eight hours to simultaneously distill two drums of waste ink/solvent. In the distilling process, the drums' contents are heated to 190°F; the solvents evaporate and are collected to be reused in the manufacturing process. The sludge waste that remains is stored on the hazardous waste drum pad for removal every 90 days.³

Date of Start-up

According to Mr. Glab, the distilling unit began operating in 1981.³

Site Name: Packaging Systems Corporation - Fasco Division
TDD No.: F3-9002-42

Date of Closure

The distilling unit is currently in use. Closure of the system is not expected.^{2,3}

Wastes Managed

Waste ink/solvent generated in the coating room is recycled in the distilling unit. The waste includes waste codes F003 and F005 and consists of a mixture of ink, MEK, toluene, and isopropyl alcohol.³

Release Controls

All wastes recycled in this unit are contained in 55-gallon drums. Secondary containment is provided by a concrete floor and the building walls on all sides.^{2,3}

History of Releases

No releases from this area have been reported.³

4.1.3 SWMU No. 3

Hazardous Waste Drum Storage Pad

The hazardous waste drum storage pad is 50 by 24 feet in size and is located approximately 16 feet west of the distilling unit building in the northeastern corner of the site. During the site visit, approximately 20 drums of waste and 25 drums of raw material (MEK, isobutyl alcohol, and toluene) were stored in this area.^{2,3}

Date of Start-Up

According to PA DER inspection reports, the hazardous waste drum storage pad was constructed in November 1985.²¹

Site Name: Packaging Systems Corporation - Fasco Division
TDD No.: F3-9002-42

Date of Closure

The drum storage pad is actively used. Closure of this unit is not anticipated at this time.³

Wastes Managed

Sludge wastes that remain after the distilling process are stored on the hazardous waste drums storage pad. The wastes, which include waste code F005, are removed every 90 days, according to quarterly waste reports. Sixteen 25 drums are removed each quarter by Delaware Container Company, of Coatesville, Pennsylvania.^{45,46}

Release Controls

All wastes stored in this area are contained in sealed 55-gallon drums. Secondary containment is provided by a concrete floor and by a 12-inch concrete curb surrounding the drum pad. A drain near the center of the pad leads to a 1,000-gallon underground concrete tank.^{2,3}

History of Releases

No releases from this area have been reported. No evidence of spills or releases from this area was observed during the site visit.^{2,3}

4.1.4 SWMU No. 4

Waste Ink/Solvent Intermediate Storage Area

The waste ink/solvent intermediate storage area consists of a series of 55-gallon drums containing waste ink/solvent from the coating presses. The drums are aligned along the eastern wall of the coating room. When they are three-fourths full, the drums are stored temporarily until they are removed to the distilling unit. At the time of the site visit, two drums were stored in this area.^{2,3}

Site Name: Packaging Systems Corporation - Fasco Division
TDD No.: F3-9002-42

Date of Start-Up

The intermediate storage area has been used since 1972.³

Date of Closure

The intermediate drum storage area is currently used. Its closure is not anticipated at this time.³

Wastes Managed

Wastes managed in this area include waste codes F005 and F003 and consist of liquid ink and solvents (MEK, isopropyl alcohol, and toluene) that are contained in 55-gallon drums.^{2,3}

Release Controls

All wastes stored in this area are contained in 55-gallon drums. Additional containment is provided by the concrete floor and walls of the coating room and plant.²

History of Releases

No releases or spills from this area have been reported.³

4.1.5 SWMU No. 5

Etching Waste Neutralization Tank

The etching waste neutralization tank is located in the etching room in the southwestern section of the plant. The waste is generated from a nitric acid bath that is used to produce magnesium printing plates. Spent nitric acid drains through pipes to the neutralization tank, where soda ash is added to raise the pH above 6.0. The neutralized mixture is emptied into the public sewer system. According to Mr. Glab, approximately three gallons per day of etching waste are neutralized and disposed.^{3,23}

Site Name: Packaging Systems Corporation - Fasco Division
TDD No.: F3-9002-42

Date of Start-Up

The etching bath neutralization tank has been in operation since 1972. Before 1987, the neutralized waste was drained into drums and removed as an F009 (spent electroplating solutions) waste for off-site disposal.^{3,46,47}

Date of Closure

The unit is currently in use at the plant. Its closure is not anticipated.^{2,3}

Wastes Managed

The waste managed in this area is spent nitric acid from a magnesium printing plate etching bath. Acid that is weakened by the etching process is drained into the neutralization tank, soda ash is added to raise the pH above 6.0, and the mixture is disposed into the public sewer system. Because no cyanides are used in the etching process, the waste is considered nonhazardous after neutralization.^{3,23}

History of Releases

There have been no reports of releases from this unit.³

4.1.6 SWMU No. 6

Empty Drum Storage Area

The empty drum storage area is located adjacent to the eastern side of the loading dock on the southern side of the building. Empty drums are aligned along the fence directly on the ground surface. During the site visit, 20 empty 55-gallon drums were stored in this area.^{2,3}

Date of Start-Up

The empty drum storage area has been in operation since 1972.³

Date of Closure

The empty drum storage area is actively used. Closure of this unit is not anticipated at this time.³

Wastes Managed

The wastes managed in this area consist of empty metal solvent and waste drums.^{2,3}

Release Controls

All drums observed in this area were covered with lids. The drums were placed directly on the ground.²

History of Releases

PA DER records indicate that, on March 27, 1989, a 55-gallon drum exploded in the loading dock area. According to a report filed by Robert Nanjelis, regulatory affairs manager of Paxar Corporation, the drum had recently been emptied of still-bottoms from the recycling process and approximately one inch of residue remained in the drum. According to Mr. Glab, the sun heated the contents of the drum, causing it to expand violently and explode. The residue remaining after the explosion was removed the same day.^{24,47}

ORIGINAL
(Red)

SECTION 5

5.0 FIELD TRIP REPORT

5.1 Summary

On Thursday, March 15, 1990, NUS FIT 3 personnel Cheryl Ann Scanlon and David Cooksley conducted an EPI preliminary assessment of the Packaging Systems Corporation - Fasco Division site in Sayre, Pennsylvania. Permission for site access and to take photographs was granted by Stanley Glab, plant superintendent. In addition to Mr. Glab, FIT 3 was accompanied at the site by Robert Nanjelis, regulatory affairs manager for Paxar Corporation, and Mark Donovan, of PA DER. Weather conditions at the time of the site visit were mild and sunny, with temperatures in the low 70s. Photographs were taken at the site (see figure 5.1, page 5-4, and the photograph log, section 5.4).

5.2 Persons Contacted

5.2.1 Prior to Field Trip

Stanley Glab
Fasco Labeling Systems
317 South Thomas Avenue
Sayre, PA 18840
(717) 888-4080

Mark Donovan
PA DER
200 Pine Street
Williamsport, PA 17701
(717) 327-3418

5.2.2 At the Site

Stanley Glab
Fasco Labeling Systems
317 South Thomas Avenue
Sayre, PA 18840
(717) 888-4080

Robert Nanjelis
Paxar Corporation
530 Route 303
Orangeburg, NY 10962
(914) 359-0380

Mark Donovan
PA DER
200 Pine Street
Williamsport, PA 17701
(717) 327-3418

Site Name: Packaging Systems Corporation - Fasco Division
TDD No.: F3-9002-42

5.2.3 Water Supply Well Information

The towns of South Waverly, Sayre, and Athens are supplied by public water suppliers. The residents of the remaining areas within a three-mile radius of the site are assumed to utilize private home wells. The nearest home well is 1/4 mile east of the site, across the Susquehanna River. During the NUS FIT 3 site visit, no home well questionnaires were distributed.

5.3 Site Observations

- The HNU background reading was 0 to 2 ppm. A reading of 6 ppm was recorded in the coating room.
- Both coating presses in the coating room were in operation at the time of the site visit. The ventilators were operating.
- The radiation mini-alert was set at the X1 position; no readings above background were recorded.
- A chain-link fence surrounded the site.
- Surface water runoff from the site was toward the east into the Susquehanna River.
- The hazardous waste drum storage pad was covered by a roof.
- The Sayre Borough Landfill was located 50 feet south of the site.
- The drums in the empty drum storage area were placed directly on the ground.

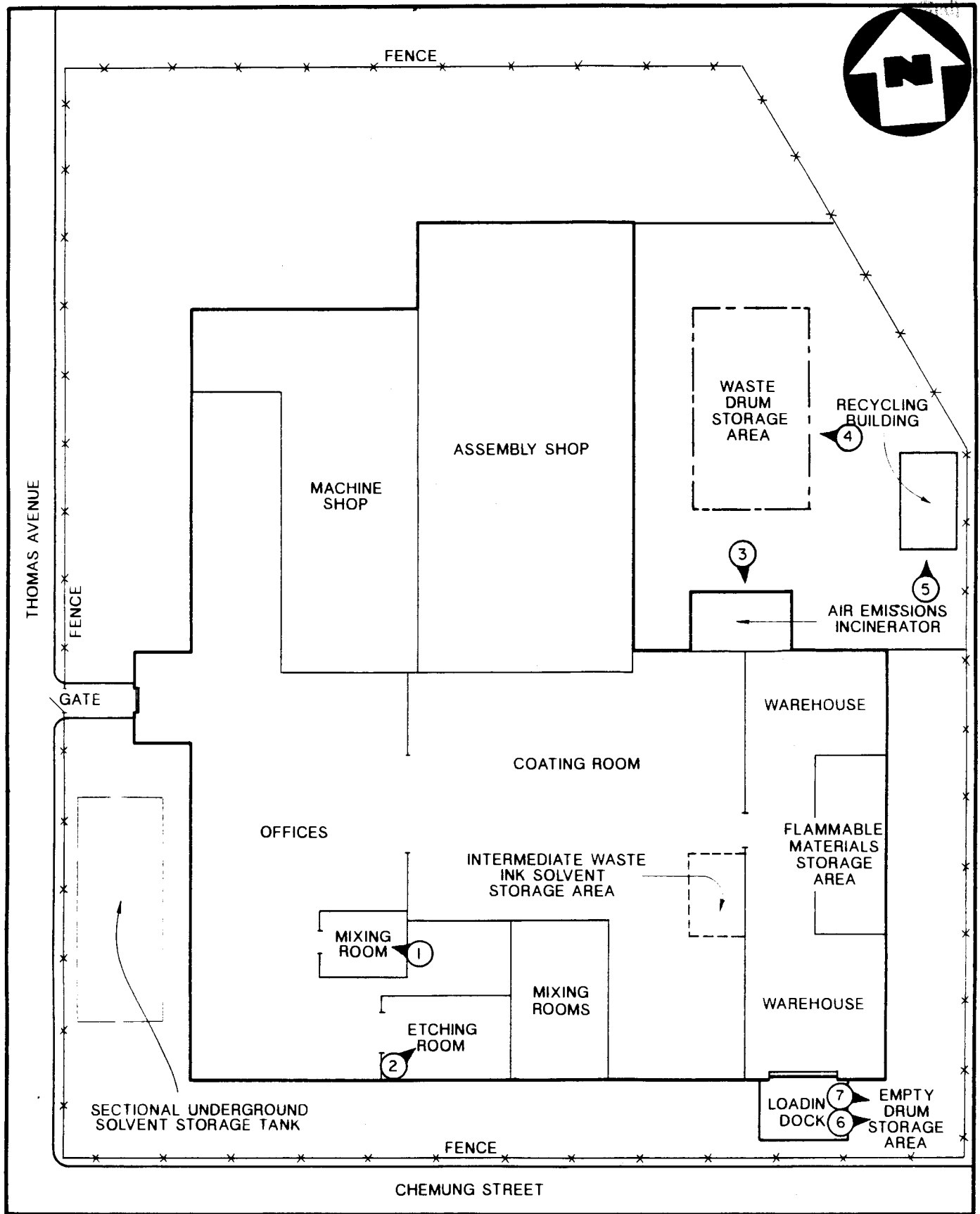


PHOTO LOCATION MAP
 PACKAGING SYSTEMS CORPORATION
 (NO SCALE)

FIGURE 5.1

